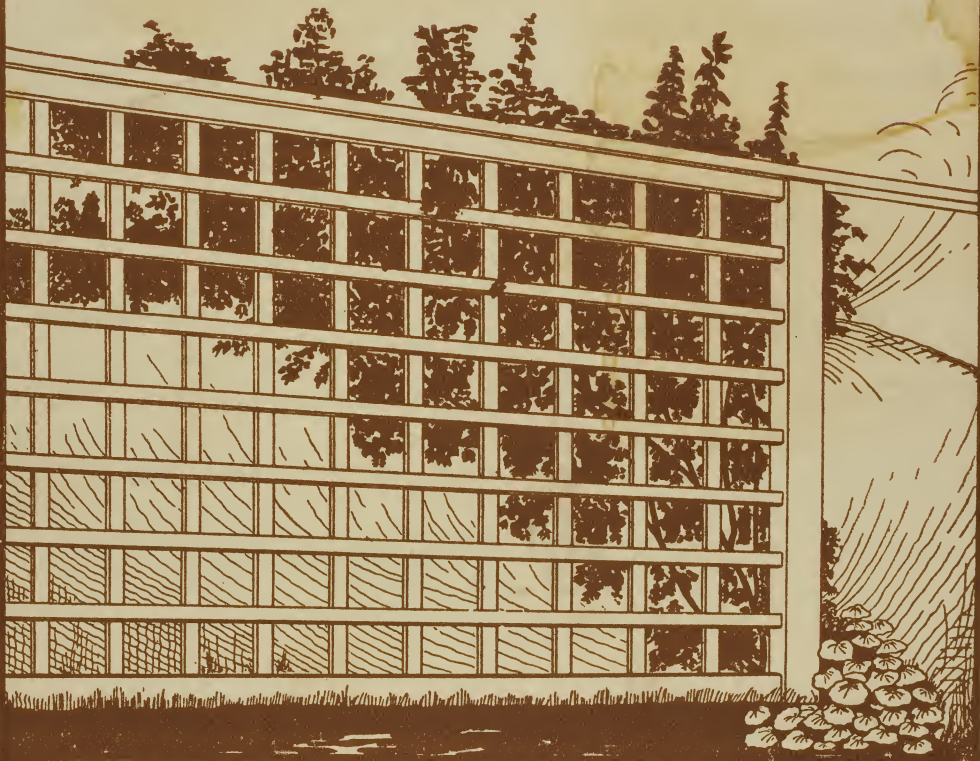


California Garden



IN THIS NUMBER

IRIS
CONIFEROUS SHRUBS
JANUARY MORNING IN CITY PARK
JOHN C. WISTER COMING
ROSES
A LETTER FROM ENGLAND

JAN. 1923

TEN CENTS

F. A. BODE
Landscape Gardener

**Trees,
Shrubs,
Bedding Plants,
Roses,**

**Complete Collec-
tion of Plants suit-
able for San Diego.**

Bode's Nursery

PHONE
HILCREST 2825-J

SALESYARD
1260 UNIV. AVE.

**Bedding Plants
Now Ready**

We have a WONDERFUL
LOT of BEDDING PLANTS
NOW READY.

A large number of them are
BALLED and ALMOST READY
TO BLOOM. They are home grown
and raised from the BEST IM-
PORTED and DOMESTIC SEED
and will give

RESULTS

We have thirty of forty varieties
and they have been especially
grown for YOU.

Harris Seed Co.

"The Seed Service Store"
909 Sixth and 624 E Sts.

FINE FERNS

Help to make beautiful homes. We have an assortment of POTTED
FERNS and CYCLAMEN in sizes and prices to suit your special re-
quirements.

PORCH POTS, TUBS, JARDINIERES, HANGING BASKETS,
Etc. CHOICE LAWN GRASS SEED and all vegetable and flower
seeds in season.

SINGING CANARIES, both IMPORTED GERMAN ROLLERS
and WARBLERS. BIRD CAGES, BIRD SEED, SUPPLIES, REM-
EDIES and ACCESSORIES.

SAN DIEGO SEED COMPANY

Formerly Nearpass Seed Co.

943 6th st., (near Broadway) **"For Success—Buy the Best"**

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association

One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 14

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JAN. 1923

No. 7

AN APPRECIATION WORTHWHILE

Elsewhere in this issue it is recorded that Mayor Bacon spoke at the meeting of The San Diego Floral Association but the event is worthy of being reiterated. In the first place it is the first time in its history, covering sixteen years that a Mayor ever graced the Association platform, but outside that what he said was a complete vindication of the Association and its work past and present, if it ever needed any. By concrete example quoting a nationally reputed engineer whose chief business it is to try and prevent the massacre of harbors by piece meal and illadvised development, and Los Angeles business men who could hardly be called "GERANIUMS", he showed that it was very poor business for a city to forget the Beautiful, the sweet-smelling, the garden side of growth. He said, "We have supposed that business, commerce, necessarily meant smoke, dirt, ugliness and noise, but we know now that sunshine, cleanliness and beauty are one of the

biggest assets a city can have". "Other cities envy us our possibilities to grow beautifully". Many other pregnant quotations could be made but this should surely suffice to prove that back into civic life are coming—Well! shall we say, "The Geraniums".

The old members of The Floral Association would almost be justified in grinning and say "I told you so" but it would not be wise for again no doubt will arise the "SMOKE SCREEN". However there is great comfort to be found in the recent judgment of America by an English writer, he said. We have not understood the attitude of the American man towards money, he worships it less instead of more than other people but he considers its getting the great game of life and he plays the game for all it is worth". Now it is not perhaps too much to hope HE the great American will consider the building of beautiful cities a well worth game and if he do, Watch his smoke-disappear.

IRISES POPULAR IN CALIFORNIA

By Mrs. Jennett Dean of Dean Iris Gardens,
Moneta, Calif.

For a long time the rose reigned supreme in Southern California gardens—roses and carnations. Gradually the flower loving population awoke to the fact that there were many other plants and bulbs equally interesting and beautiful, and as well adapted to our climate. Many have been introduced in recent years and have added much to the diversity of plants now to be found in many gardens, and opened up a field of much enjoyment to those interested in the beautiful floral world.

Not least among these is the wonderfully interesting genus of the Iris, with its over 150 species, which is very slowly becoming recognized as not only one of the most fascinating studies in plant life from a botanical point of view, but one which for wonderful formation, soft delicate colorings, and delicious fragrance of many, ranks it with the aristocrats in the floral world, viz: The Lilies and Orchids, all three being closely related.

We have a climate in California to which all of the species adapt themselves. Owing to this fact, we can by proper selection, have some Iris in bloom in our gardens the greater part of the year.

One of the most valuable is a native of Algeria—Iris unguicularis, more commonly called I. stylosa. It is doubtful if anywhere outside its native habitat it grows to greater perfection than it does in Southern California. A well established clump, grown in full sun, in a not too rich soil, will throw up a wonder-amount of bloom over a period of several months, the height of the season for it being mid-winter. The color is white, soft lilac-blue, purple, etc., with very pretty markings, and one of its chief attractions is the delightful fragrance. The long grassy evergreen foliage forms an attractive plant and serves to shelter the flowers if the nights are cold or frosty. For table decorations they are most attractive, used with their own foliage or combined with other flowers.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Some of our native California Irises resemble *I. stylosa* more than any others of the genus. They have a similar grassy foliage, the form and size is much the same, but the blooming season is in the spring, coming on about the time *I. stylosa* goes out of bloom. There is, however, a much wider range in color, running from white, through lilac-rose, lilac-blue, lavender, purple, violet, cream yellow, etc. A well established clump blooms for a long time. These are more easily raised from seed than divisions, and it is most interesting to watch the growth and final developing of the plant when it comes into bloom, for one can never be sure what the color will be, particularly if several species are grown together.

The bulbous Irises also thrive here in the open. *I. Xiphioides*, commonly known as the English, in the moister climate of the northern part of the State, and *Xiphium*, the ones most commonly known being called Spanish. These do well in Southern California as also the Dutch Hybrids, crosses between the Spanish and other early flowering species of the *Xiphiums*. Within the past few years *I. Tingitana*, a native of northern Africa, the largest and earliest flowering of the *Xiphiums*, has become quite popular in the East, being used by the florists as an early forcing Iris, as it can be forced into bloom much earlier than the Spanish. We have had this variety in bloom in the open the middle of February.

Among other bulbous Irises, not so well known, are the Junos. *Alata* blooms in the fall and early winter, there is a white form but the color of most is some tone of blue or purple, there being a great variation. *Persica*, from Asia Minor, which resembles it, blooms later and is even handsomer, and there are still others including the curious and interesting forms of *Orchioides* in yellows, purples and blues.

Among the crested Irises, the one most commonly grown here, is *I. Japonica*, sometimes called *I. Fimbriata*. The foliage is ornamental and the dainty pretty crested lilac-blue flowers continue for quite a long time during February-March. We pass by others of this group equally interesting.

The Sibiricas, a very interesting group, not so commonly grown in our gardens in Southern California as some others, owing to the fact that they require more moisture for best results. Where given a location where they can be kept moderately moist, they are well worth the little extra care, and unlike many Irises, will stand more shade, and for that reason are admirably adapted to growing in locations with northern exposure.

The same can be said of the Japanese Irises as of the Sibiricas. They require somewhat more care than some of the others, but well repay those who are willing to give them the conditions they require.

The very ornamental *I. Hexagona*, native of our Southern States, with the same treatment given the above, are a source of joy to any one who loves the Iris, the tall handsome large flowered forms in white, various tones of blue, lilac and purple, as well as some of the smaller flowered and lower growing forms.

The Spuria Irises do well treated as semi-aquatic, yet also do nearly as well where given but moderate amount of moisture during the dry season, the only difference perhaps being in height of flowering stem. These are dormant but a short season during the summer, as also the *I. Hexagonas*, so that the tall sword-like foliage is ornamental when out of bloom. Colors range through tones of blue, yellow and also white.

All of the above, except the crested Irises, including *I. Japonica*, belong to the Apogon or Beardless Irises.

We still have the very interesting *Oncocyclus* and *Regelia*, and their hybrids. Unfortunately, perhaps, these are not so rapidly propagated as many others, and owing to the embargo on this class of plants, and from other causes, it will no doubt be a long time before they become common, if they ever do. In some respects they are among the most interesting and curious species of the whole genus.

We have left until the last the very beautiful *Pogoniris* or Bearded Irises. As yet but a few of these are commonly grown or even known. A few are familiar with the common white form and perhaps two or three blue and violet forms, but very few know there are many other colors, with various blendings, markings and tones. If one confines himself to this class of Iris alone, he can in Southern California, have Irises covering a long period of the year, as some bloom intermittantly, and even among those that bloom but annually, the blooming period of these latter covers nearly four months of continuous bloom, the earlier ones coming into bloom in March and in some locations in February, while some of the later blooming varieties in the bronze and others, extend their blooming time well into June.

Owing to our climatic conditions, we can grow to perfection the wonderfully large flowered giant forms from Asia Minor, *Ricardii* and other species and their hybrids, some of these latter with wonderful colorings.

We cannot prophesy what is in store for this genus of plants, for many have recently awakened to their charms, and are busy producing new hybrids, and the end is not yet. Perhaps nowhere in the States is the field for the hybridiser of the Iris so promising as in California.

Closely related to the Iris is the genus

Con'd on Page 14

BALBOA PARK NOTES

(By J. G. Morley, Park Superintendent)

CONIFEROUS SHRUBS

In this article on coniferous shrubs, several of the varieties names are really trees, but as so many of them are grown as shrubs on account of their slow growth and the ease of keeping them dwarf by judicious pruning, and trimming to shape with shears, they are very extensively planted and grown under those conditions for landscape effect, not only in mass planting, but also as single specimens, and in either case, lend a charm to parks and gardens superior to nearly all other evergreens used for the embellishment of the home grounds. The varieties herein described are suitable for planting in this vicinity and while some have not been grown here, they have proved their worth in many sections of Southern California.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA is a native of Japan and one of the finest of the coniferous trees or shrubs for landscape effect. It is extensively planted, of slow growth, and pyramidal habit, may be pruned or pinched back to keep it dwarf. The Japanese, who are noted for the dwarfing of trees, use this variety more than any other, and until three years ago, thousands of them were imported into this country, grown under those conditions, and sold in the Japanese stores and nurseries. Since the embargo has been placed by the United States Government on the importation of trees and shrubs, this variety is very scarce.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA (meaning thread-like) is a beautiful evergreen, very useful to plant in large groups or as a single specimen,—grows to a good sized tree, maintains its foliage to the ground,—by judicious pruning may be grown as a shrub.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA, and **RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA**, the yellow foliaged variety, are very fine for a collection of evergreens, and may be grown as recommended for the preceding varieties.

RETINOSPORA SQUAROSA is a beautiful shrub, native of Japan, attains a height of four to six feet, and is one of the most desirable of the coniferous shrubs.

RETINOSPORA DECUSSATA is a very pretty variety, with heather-like foliage,—grows to three or four feet high, and should be grown extensively in Southern California.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIA is one of the California's finest trees. There are several hybrid varieties that are among the most beautiful of the conifers grown as shrubs, viz:—*Cupressus Lawsonia Erecta Viridis*, with beautiful light green foliage; *C. L. Aura Variegata*, a golden variegated variety; *C. L. Albo Variegata* (White Variegated) of dwarf compact habit, foliage very deep green, profusely spotted and blotched with white; *C. L. Alumi*

(Blue Cypress) a very beautiful variety with bluish green foliage; *C. L. Gracilis Pendula*, a very graceful variety with pendulous foliage and one of the best.

CEPHALOTAXUS, are small trees or shrubs from Japan and China,—two varieties have been grown in Southern California and have done exceedingly well in Los Angeles and vicinity.

Cephalotaxus Fortunei is a small tree growing to a height of twenty-five feet,—however it may be grown as a shrub, and has a very graceful habit. *Cephalotaxus Drupacea* is a shrub growing to twelve feet in height and is very effective for mass planting, as well as single specimens.

JUNIPERUS SABINA is a procumbent growing variety, native of Europe and Western Asia. This is a very fine plant for large rockeries and planting on slopes. There are many varieties of the species which are well worthy of planting,—the variety *Cupressifolia* and *Variegata* are both procumbent varieties, and *J. Fastigata* is a beautiful, erect growing shrub of columnar habit, with dark green imbricate leaves. *Juniperus Horizontalis* is a native of the northern states and southern Canada,—is very hardy, of procumbent habit, of a distinct trailing form, and is worthy of planting under the same conditions as recommended for the preceding varieties.

TAXUS (The Yew Tree. These are very slow growing trees and are usually planted as shrubs as it takes many years for them to make a large tree. They are also useful for hedges. When propagated from cuttings, they seldom grow larger than a shrub,—the seeds take two years to germinate, and eventually grow to a tall tree, attaining a height of fifty or sixty feet.

Taxus Baccata and the many garden hybrids are those more extensively planted. *Taxus Hibernica*, the Irish Yew, is beautiful either as a tree or shrub. *Taxus Canadensis* is a prostrate growing variety, and is usually planted on terraces and at the base of large rocks, and is very effective in the landscape.

THUJAS (*Arbor Vitae*) are trees of narrow pyramidal habit. There are many garden forms which are dwarfer than the species and are more extensively used than any other coniferous shrubs. They are utilized for mass planting in parks and large gardens, for single specimens, hedges, and for planting in tubs, garden vases, and while small, are used for window boxes. There are many varieties and types,—some with yellow foliage and other variegated, both white and yellow. A description of each in this concluding article would occupy to large a space, therefore several of the best will be recommended.

Thuja Occidentalis, American Arbor Vitae or White Cedar, has many garden forms. Some of the best are *T. O. Argentea* with white tips on young branches; *T. O. Aurea*, pretty yellow foliage variety; *Globosa*, dwarf with green foliage; *Compacta*, a dwarf dense foliage variety; *Hoveiji*, dwarf and dense.

Thuja Orientalis is not so hardy as the preceding varieties. There are many garden forms of this variety, both green and variegated. *T. O. everleyensis*, yellow foliage, is one of the best; *Aurea ariegata*, yellow and green; *Elegantissima*, low growth with yellowish foliage; *Pyramidalis*, of pyramidal habit and bright green foliage; *Sieboldi*, dwarf, compact light green foliage.

Thujas are propagated by cuttings, grafting and from seeds. As a rule, the better varieties are grown from cuttings, and by grafting, the plants grow denser and more shapely, and do not have a tendency to grow tall and scraggly as many do from seed. They will stand heavy pruning and trimming to keep them to almost any height and size desired.

THUJOPSIS DOLOBRATA. This tree or shrub is closely related to the Thujas, the foliage is somewhat similar and very beautiful. In Southern California it should be planted in partial shade, as it seems to get sunburnt with the bright sunshine if it is planted in the open. I consider this plant one of the prettiest of all the coniferous shrubs and deserves a place in every garden where it can be grown in the right location.

This article on coniferous shrubs and small trees is not complete without reference to a beautiful small tree from Australia, *Callitris* from the Greek beautiful. *Callitris Robusta*, I believe, is the only variety that has been grown in Southern California, and may be grown as a shrub or small tree,—has graceful foliage and in Australia, is used for hedges as well as an ornamental tree in parks and gardens. The experience of growers in Southern California, as well as myself, have found that it should be transplanted to a permanent position from pot-grown stock, as when planted out in the nursery and then transplanted from the open ground, they nearly all die, owing to the cutting of the roots through transplanting.

This concludes the present series of articles on conifers. All of those mentioned in the preceding numbers of the magazine are recommended for planting in this vicinity.

A NEW FORMULA FOR MILDEW

A very simple spray for mildew is strongly recommended from England. Sulphuric acid diluted 1500 times. This works out at one twelfth of an ounce to a gallon of water. The simplest way is to dilute the acid to one twelfth and then use an ounce of this to a gallon. Use as a preventative, spraying every two weeks.

THE FEBRUARY MEETING

The Floral Association will hold its regular meeting for February with Miss K. O. Sessions at her new home on Randolph Street. Take the car to Randolph and walk three blocks to Plumosa. A very interesting program is being arranged but is not at this writing sufficiently complete to announce details. The date February 20th.

BOBBIE'S RIDDLE

There's a great big nelephunt in our yard,
Stands with his back humped up just so,
When the wind blows at him hard
He laughs till he shakes and waves to and fro.

When it rains he stands still as a mouse;
He likes the water to drip and drop
The way it runs from roof of a house,
He acks zif he never wants it to stop.

The birdies climb on his back at night,
I hear 'em scold when they go to bed;
"Lay over, lay over, don't crowd so tight."
They build their nesties right on his head.

The orioles build the best of all—
Nest on a nelephunt? Yes mom!
And he never lets the birdies fall;
Can't you guess my riddle? He's our
Old PALM!

—E. S. Ryan.

Inexpensive

Hot Water Service

is supplied by the CIRCULATING
TYPE GAS WATER HEATER.

This little heater will supply all the hot water you want—for bathing, dishwashing, housework, etc.—within ten or fifteen minutes after the burners are lighted. The water runs, piping hot right to your faucets, thus relieving you of the necessity of carrying a teakettle about.

At any Dealers

—•••••

**San Diego Consolidated Gas
and Electric Company**

935 Sixth Street

Phone Main 64

Byllesby Engineering &
Management Corporation.

The Jan. & Feb. Gardens

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY GARDEN

Mary Matthews

This is or should be a full planting month. Deciduous shrubs and trees of all kinds can be put in now. When planting dig the hole deep and wide enough to take the roots without crowding, after planting firm the soil well and if you have it a mulch of coarse manure can be added to be washed in by the rains. Prune your vines close in to the wall or trellis, loose shoots hanging will very likely be torn from the walls if left. Ampelopsis, Bignonias and Ficus all need close pruning at this time, as the heavy winds often coming before a rain are liable to tear them loose.

Started now from cuttings Penstemons, Geraniums and Marguerites will bloom this summer. Valerian, pink and white, will also start and grow readily from slips if put in now. If you wish a blue border or an edging to one, put in now Ageratum from cuttings or rooted pieces, Anchusa capensis, "Cape Forgetmenot", from seeds, also the Agathea or blue daisy from cuttings or seeds, and the Myosotis or true forgetmenot. Blue gardens and borders are popular now, tho to me if they have not a good bit of other colors intermingled they are cold, and lack life.

If you want Asters in your garden this summer plant the seeds now in fine prepared boxes of soil, screen lightly over the soil a thin covering of fine sand, sifted, water with a fine spray and keep well shaded till up. The sand will prevent surface baking and damping off caused by sudden changes in temperature. Seeds should not be sown too thickly at this season as if the damp sets in and the seedlings are crowded they will most of them die.

Most anything you may wish in the way of hardy Annuals can be put in this month and next. Larkspurs make their chief growth in cool weather, likewise Sweet Peas for summer blooming, Sweet Alyssum (apt to be a nuisance), Calendulas, Marigolds, Mignonette Candytuft (thin out to seven or eight inches apart for best results), Centaurea, California Poppy, Clarkia, etc., also Wildflower seeds should all be in ready for the winter and early spring rains. In the Annuals do not fail to try Clarkia Elegans, it is lovely the long sprays of the double kinds in rosy scarlet carmine and rose pink remind one of fruit blossoms, Eastern florists speak of its doing well growing in perfection in California.

THE JANUARY GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

Owing to the dry weather continuing longer than expected, and one or two unusually hot spells, it is incumbent on us to pay a little more attention to the garden than we otherwise, would, and this is particularly requisite with regard to seeds just coming up and young plants lately put in the ground that have not yet made root or sufficiently taken hold. In these cases careful watering followed by equally careful cultivation will be necessary, and in cases where there has been no manuring of the ground previous to planting, apply a little commercial fertilizer near enough for the roots to gradually absorb it, after your plants have started to grow. Do not make the mistake of putting on a heavy dose, especially on young plants, but apply little and often, say at intervals of a month or six weeks, when the plants show a lack of healthy growth or color. A great many people do not realize the importance of continuity of effort as applied to the garden; they are very enthusiastic by fits and starts and neglect even ordinary care between times. Baby plants are very much like baby humans, and how do you think your baby would thrive if you gave it four bottles (is that the right number) today and only two tomorrow and so on?

Continue to set out rhubarb and asparagus roots, strawberry plants, cabbage and cauliflower, kale and onion sets and all the hardy vegetable seeds.

Keep on the lookout for aphids and apply Black Leaf 40 for this pest, and as soon as your bedding plants are established, it is a pretty good plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture to head off rust and blight. This is particularly true with snap dragon plants.

January is the best month to do your pruning, particularly of deciduous fruit trees and vines. Do not be afraid to trim back your young peach and apricot trees severely, remember that you practically form the future shape of your tree in the first two years of pruning. In other words your three year old peach tree should be so pruned as to form the sturdy and shapely foundation on which your future tree is built. If it passes this age in a straggling, ill-shaped condition, you have to practically prune down to the original stump to make a tree of it!

Plan to hear John C. Wister.

February Meeting with Miss Sessions.

Con'd on Page 15

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor
Office, Rosecroft, Point Loma, Cal.
Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor
3128 Laurel, San Diego.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

A. D. Robinson, President.
Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Vice-President
Wm. P. Brothers, Treasurer
Miss Mary Matthews, Secretary
L. A. Blochman
John G. Morley Walter Birch

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	\$10.00	Half Page	\$5.00
Quarter Page	2.50	Eighth Page	1.50

Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

EDITORIALLY

Another year beginning, therefore one ending and man seems to be the only creature given to resolutions good or bad, balancing of accounts, etc., because everything else in this multitudinously inhabited globe cares nothing whether it is 1923 or 234 and further sits not up the night of December the 31st, because this dating is merely a matter of label for bookkeeping and January the First is likely to be exactly the same kind of day as the day before or the day after. The weakness of California Garden lies in its being with the human dating figuring bunch, its strength in the measure of its freedom from metes and bounds. It is in its fourteenth year, this is stated with the full realization that the fact does not make this issue either better or worse, but it will influence the folks who take it and support it, and other things may do likewise. Till the issuance of a commercial Floral paper in Los Angeles last August, it had been for some time the only purely floral publication in California and it is taken and filed and deemed authoritative by government stations and libraries all over this country. Further it was freely confessed that a file of California Garden was constantly used in revising the last edition of Bailey's Encyclopedia. Hurrah for us! This is a thought extraordinary, it almost should not be, when much more pretentious publications have come and gone, mostly unsung and unlamented, but ask anybody why they think it is so and they will answer, "Because it is DIFFERENT", and we come to some of the things we want to say. California Garden is alive and not lacking thyroid gland action because it represents from cover to cover, issue

after issue, unadulterated charity, the Bible kind that does so many nice things and leaves undone such a lot of the other sort. Except for printing expenses there has never been a dollar spent on California Garden, no writer ever got anything but thanks, no editor even a blue pencil, of course it must be different.

California Garden never had a trained paper man on its staff, it has not precedents only a job, its job, to push for its people or any others, the love of growing things, wild and tame, and to spread the knowledge of how to grow and care for them, and beyond that it has no policy and certainly no politics. Why should it not be different?

In the past and probably in the future there will be the insidious suggestion to put California Garden on a business basis. It is to laugh, to do this would be to dig its grave both wide and deep. It is not a business proposition, it is Charity, the charity which loves. Would the many who have given of their knowledge and their genius for LOVE do it to help a business proposition? Not if they knew it, nor yet would you. The payroll of California Garden as a business proposition would eat it up cover and cut in three months. But there, what's the use, nobody wants our little paper running for its ad accounts and fostering pink pills or red powder, but the idea does suggest itself what is its legitimate due and that is a measure of advertising support that will make the printer easy about being out of the free list. The amount of the printer's bill is not given because it is intended to increase it, the added pages with illustrations in this issue is expected to be only a beginning, the number of subscribers away from home is rapidly increasing, one from far away Argentine came into the fold last month, and California Garden would do its share to spread the knowledge of what a charming place its home is. Not one little tithe of a tittle of boost, but average facts moderately stated, for if it started to lie with half facts it has means of acquiring the dope on all sorts of phenomenal things that do occur as the exception now and then, like the flowers that do bloom here and there without water or care, etc., etc., we all know of them.

Returning to that idea of proper advertising support, not given just to help nor because it wont do to offend this one or that, but because today California Garden presents the best medium in its territory and class and asks so little for its space. It has no advertising manager, does not want one for they belong to the human dating figuring bunch, that is if successful, and deal in a fearsome thing called commission, and by the way one of that ilk back in New York whose name you all know took out a subscription for himself just to get Miss Mould's Dahlia seed, so it

Continued on page 11

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

A JANUARY MORNING IN THE CITY PARK

I chose to make my visit to Balboa Park in the morning hours for not so many people are there in the morning as are there in the afternoon and therefore it is more quiet and wild-woody. The morning was a blue and golden dream with that sparkling, crystalline sunshine that only California can give us.

At the eastern entrance gates of the park I had to stop before I even got inside to examine and admire a lovely vine which hung over the high white plastered wall and was fairly smiling with gay, little double yellow flowers. The stems of the vine were very smooth and slender and trailed yards of graceful lengths over trees and wall. A nearby gardener told me the name of it was jasmine *primulinum*, but I am not especially interested in botanical names of plants for they rarely ever seem to me to fit the real personality of the plant. You see I have the same belief as have savages in regard to naming things—which is that they should be named from the outstanding beautiful qualities of their own personalities. You will see the beauty of this if you contrast some of the lovely names which Indians gave to rivers and waterfalls with the names which unknowing white people gave to the same rivers and waterfalls.

Just inside the park gates I paused to take in the beauty of the general view. I looked down an avenue of clipped acacia trees, perfect in their green symmetry and contrasting beautifully with the elaborate and highly ornamental buildings on either side. The tall ornate towers of the stately Spanish type buildings, outlined against the blue sky gave me a feeling as if looking at a picture of fairyland.

All about the lower part of the buildings with their romantic looking archways and long corridors is an artistic grouping of massed palms and ferns and blossoming vines. In this shrubbery about the base of many of the buildings hundreds of glowing poinsettias flamed out from their background of luxuriant green.

When I came to the lagoon in front of the great domed lathhouse, the water was so clear and placid that everything about—buildings, tall trees, flowers and shrubbery—was reflected exactly as if in a mirror. "Another garden—a fairy garden, was shown there in the lake". The thought came to me that if I should take a picture of the scene and then turn the picture upside down, so perfect was the reflection that one could not tell the real from the reflected.

On the surface of the lagoon both pink and blue water lilies still blossomed on that January morning, although not so profusely as a few months ago. All in front of the lathhouse was a mass of dense green foliage of such

as palms, coprosma, banana trees and papyrus, against which stood out red roses and the tubular red flowers of some vines—while near by glowed red salvia.

All about the edge of the lagoon court are tall eucalyptus trees—such tall, slender and graceful trees that every time I look at them I think of the poet saying: "The soul will rise to a higher plane wherever a straight tree calls."

Inside the big lathhouse was truly a tropical jungle of different varieties of palm trees, bamboos, giant ferns and exotic vines and many other rare plants. I passed on through and followed a secluded winding path which was truly a path of magic beauty. The atmosphere of the entire park is one of restfulness and charm which lures one to linger, as in a dreamy old-world garden.

No one else was yet abroad in this part of the park and having it all to myself I took advantage of the opportunity to loiter and rest and dream. Hundreds of little birds sang in the big trees overhead or flitted busily about through the shrubbery below. My goodness gracious!—thought I, what a truly, truly bird paradise this is! I decided that if I were a bird here would I come and "here would I raise mine Ebenezer". With plenty of berries and seeds and worms to eat the whole year round, with plenty of fresh water and delightful little places in which to bathe and with every kind of trees from which to select homesites—no wonder they love it!

As I stood looking up at the red flowers on a shrub that gardeners call *nalvaviviscus*, a little humming bird, with his tiny motor going full blast, came whirring down to stick his long cycle-like bill deep into the red cups of the flowers. As he poised over the flame red flower it was a bit of ideal beauty. Oh, the charm of him! He seemed entirely unafraid and eyed me with the brightest of sparkling dark eyes as he continued to drink his honey right there in front of my face. I suspect that with his sixth sense he knew perfectly well that I am a most ardent admirer of humming birds and that each time I see one I give thanks that God saw fit to make such delicately beautiful and radiant little creatures.

When this one had had his fill of honey or had taken all that the red flowers had to offer, he left as suddenly as he had come, but I lingered awhile to admire the shrub with the red flowers. It is one which should be planted more often for its red flowers blossom every day in the year and are exquisite—of a vivid, living red.

I strolled along the myrtle bordered path

Continued on page 10

February Meeting with Miss Sessions.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



Something Worthwhile left by the Exposition for Balboa Park



Rose Garden in Balboa Park

JANUARY MORNING

Continued from page 7

enjoying the sweet, damp earth odors and the rare flowers and trees on every hand. I came to artistic benches in charming little half hidden nooks—most fitting retreats for romantic scenes, and here and there along the edges of canyons were enticing vine covered pergolas at advantageous spots where one could look off down a wooded vista.

In a cozy shaded nook I came upon a little wall fountain of Pan and here I sat down upon a white bench to rest for a moment, and I thought of what some garden lover said:

“Here in this leafy garden where I sit,
Protected by the big trees kind and green,
I learn to love contentment more than wit—
The lure of known things less than those
unseen.”

Amid flowers and trees there is always a singing undertone of happiness which is not heard save by the ears attuned to nature's heart.

As I looked about me I had no trouble at all in imagining that I was in the tropics for parrots called in continuous and raucous tones from some distant bird house, there close by was a banana grove with bunches of green bananas hanging down from the trees, over at one side was a great thicket of giant bamboo, tall palms grew crowdingly about, great clumps of pampas waved white plumes in the faintly stirring air and at every curve of the path bloomed geraniums, red or pink hybiscus, hydrangeas and tropical flowers of many colors. From somewhere came an indefinable and vagrant flower perfume and large butterflies drifted slowly about from flower to flower. When I see a butterfly I always think of the Japanese name for it—they call it “insect like a flower”.

As I loitered along one charming secluded path after another I could not help but think that flowers and trees were given to man not so much for physical help as for the rest and inspiration of their beauty. One great man tells us that “Man has found life's treasure when he can find contentment in the common little universal things and knows that love for God and man and nature brings joy and peace.”

At a bend of the path I came upon an acacia tree that was one mass of drooping golden plumes over which the bees were joyously skirmishing. There is something about an acacia baileyana in full bloom that fairly makes me catch my breath for it seems too beautiful to be true. Just think of a whole tree as one huge soft yellow bouquet from the ground clear to its top!

I finally came out upon the park plaza surrounded by its handsome Spanish buildings, and here little children romped about coat-

less and hatless or fed grain to the great flock of pigeons who boldly lighted there. In the shrubbery all about the plaza here and there I could see the lovely bougainvillea vines that love to climb up high and then spread out on top of pergolas in startling masses of red or magenta blossoms.

I crossed the plaza and stopped beside a big pillar to visit with a pigeon who stood on a jutting edge of carving just above my head and looked down inquiringly upon me in the most friendly manner. We calmly inspected each other. Doubtless he thought “Here's another one of those funny human creatures who wear cast off bird feathers on their hats.” I talked to him a moment and admired his well-kept iridescent feathers and his lovely coral feet and then passed on into a garden where I saw purple heliotrope about the sides and where many gardeners were busily setting out pansy plants from innumerable boxes. Some of the plants were already in bloom and lifted their smiling little varicolored faces happily to the sun. I asked a gardener how many pansies they were planting and he astonished me by replying, “about fifteen thousand of them.”

I went on and stopped presently to look over a cement parapet. A tiny stream trickled off down the middle of a deep canyon and the view of this canyon alone is worth a trip to the park. It makes a picture of tropical beauty for its sides are a mass of vegetation with no sight of the ground. On each side are growing tall and slender eucalyptus trees and vines climb up these trees for fifty feet or more and swing and loop from one tree to another in lovely festoons of never-changing green. Then about the edge of the canyon vines have grown up on shorter, broader trees and spread out completely covering the tree tops, thus making natural summer houses.

I did not go on to other places in the park where crowds usually congregate for this time I had wanted to visit the quiet, sequestered spots. When it was time for me to go on my homeward way I left the park feeling that I was taking with me a store of lovely impressions and that I had greatly added to my powers of appreciation. I am convinced that the more ways in which we develop our sense of appreciation through life—the more do we really live. There is something to appreciate in all things if we can but see it, then it behooves us to strive to develop the “seeing eye” for Emerson tells us that “Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.”

PEARL LA FORCE MAYER.

January fifth, 1923.

[Illustrations furnished by courtesy of the San Diego-California Club.]

EDITORIAL

Continued from page 6

must state its own case. As evidence of the value of its space numerous requests for rate cards have come from all over this country and even abroad. Naturally you say, Well why don't any of their ads appear? Imagining you say so anyhow we answer because so far we have refused to foster the mail order business to the hurt of our local folks and that is our policy still boiled down to this. If our home folks will take the small amount of space necessary no more will be sold. We are going to put this matter up to our folks so that we can get it settled for the year and not have to bother about it for a time. Would it not be funny if OUR FOLKS came to us and did this without our going to them. One of them did say when taking space "You are playing our game."

BEGONIA SEED FOR RENEWALS

So many old subscribers have felt badly at being barred from the distribution of Tuberous Begonia and Dahlia seed, and they have a measure of justice in claiming that they are being punished for support of the California Garden in the past therefore it has been decided that RENEWALS for TWO YEARS will in the future entitle to these seeds.

FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA SEED

From Mrs. R. C. Allen of Bonita has come some seed of this wonderful wild shrub, Fremontia Californica, and a few packages are available as premiums. Fremontia has not been successfully cultivated except in a few instances with us, but these few examples show that it should be. The seeds should be soaked in hot water for twenty-four hours and planted where they are to grow, and after they are established no watering should be done. A clipping from an English paper was published in the Garden of last September telling of experience there with Fremontia.

JANUARY MEETING—SEMI-ANNUAL

This meeting was held the evening of January 16th in the San Diego Club House, and goes on record as one of the most successful mid-winter meetings ever held by the Association. The meeting was called to order by the President at 7:30. First on the program was a talk by Mayor Bacon, Civic Improvement being his subject. Mr. Bacon told of the needs of the city along this line saying that while everything should be done to encourage commerce, and along business lines, we should bear in mind always that a city beautiful was one of the greatest assets we could have "that our water front should not all be given up to public utilities", was loud-

Continued on page 15

SEED PREMIUMS WITH CALIFORNIA GARDEN

The seed given by California Garden as Premium is as follows:

Hanging Basket or Lloydii Tuberous Begonia

This seed has been carefully handpicked from the Rosecroft collection of upwards of twenty distinct varieties including many Rosecroft seedlings exclusively grown there. This collection has been pronounced far the finest in this country and the equal of any anywhere. The colors range from white to deep crimson including pinks, yellows, oranges, coppers, reds and pastel tints, and the forms are as various as the colors. With this seed goes detailed directions for culture, and the seed can be obtained in no other way.

Other Begonia seed include small Vernon type bedders which can be grown outside in sheltered locations. in pink, white with pink edge (Seashell) and white with orange edge. a seedling of Seashell, single Tuberous, and a seedling of Seashell, single Tuberous, and a small amount of some twenty of the large growers.

EMILY T. MOULD'S PRIZE DAHLIA SEED

This seed has been personally saved and donated to the California Garden by Miss Mould and is exclusively from her best blooms. The Mould collection of Dahlias is in a class by itself and was the feature of its section in the Fall Show.

P. H. TYLERS CALIFORNIA POPPY, SHIRLEY POPPY, SWEET PEA, AND RED SUNFLOWER SEED

The Flowers from which this seed was saved at Ocean Beach were extra in their class and the Garden is very desirous that the California Poppy especially should all be planted.

The Begonia and Dahlia Seed is only given with new subscriptions but the Poppy, Sweet Pea in mixture only and Sunflower will be allowed with renewals also. With one subscription only one kind of seed.

The Garden wishes to express its gratitude to the donors of this seed, which enables it to offer as a premium the value of a subscription. The same package of Hanging Tuberous sells for more money in the regular course of trade.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEND A UNIQUE PRESENT.

LATHHOUSE FOR SALE

The Floral Association offers for \$25 the lathhouse structure that has appeared as its office at shows and elsewhere, it is in four sections and can be easily and cheaply adapted to use in a garden. It cost many times this amount to build. Communicate with the Secretary or Mrs. M. A. Greer 2972 First, she knows it from A to Z.

ROSES FOR JANUARY

E. Benard, Mission Valley Nursery

In the last number of the "California Garden", I gave a list of the most popular varieties of Roses which are mostly in demand and being planted in the garden these days.

Many good old favorites of Olden days ought to be planted which really deserve their place in the collection of Roses.

"Duchesse de Brabant". A fine garden Rose of shell pink color, blooming profusely of good habit and vigor, this Rose should be in every Rose Garden.

"Agrippena". Queen's Scarlet, an ever-blooming crimson Rose of medium size of globular form. Good hedger.

"Maman Cochet". Deep Rose Color, Salmon centre, an excellent Exhibition Rose.

"Niles Cochet". Of somewhat the same shade as Maman Cochet with end of petals of Red Color.

"White Maman Cochet". Lovely creamy white, with end of petals hedged pink. This has taken more prizes than any other in San Diego.

"Marie Van Houtte", was called "The Gem" a great garden Rose of Pale Yellow Centre with petals edged pink.

"Bougere". Bronze Rose Color shaded lilac.

"Coquette de Lyon". Canary Yellow, free bloomer also called Yellow Hermosa.

"Elisa Sauvage". A good White Rose with bud of perfect form tinting to flesh pink in the center of the bloom.

"Bridesmaid". A sport of the Catherine Mermet of a delicate pink shade.

"Niphetos, of pure Snow White color, an exquisite bud.

"La France". One of the most fragrant Rose of silvery Pink color and of perfect form.

"Papa Gontier". An old favorite. Crimson Red in a bud changing to lighter shade when open.

"Perle des Jardins". One of the finest Yellow Roses of perfect form.

"Sunset". A sport of the above with Saffron yellow shade.

"Safrano". Apricot Saffron yellow. Exquisite in bud.

"Souvenir de Pierre Notting". Apricot yellow, good form.

In the Polyantha Class the most favorite Rose is "Malle Cecile Brunner" called "Baby Rose" a great favorite of a Salmon Pink color.

"Perle d'or". Flower similar in shape of a Saffron yellow color.

In the Climbing or Pillar Roses, the most popular were "Beauty of Glazenwood". San Rafael Rose, of a yellow combination of shade of copper yellow when seen in bloom, can always be remembered for its vigor and blooming in mass.

"Lamarque", one of the best white climber, flowers come in cluster, the center of the

the blooms delicately shaded with Sulphur yellow.

"Marechal Niel". The very best of yellow climbers when well grown. The flowers are of a perfect form with strong Tea fragrance.

"Reve d'or", also called "Yellow Safrano", this is the most vigorous climbing yellow rose planted in garden, blooming nearly the whole year.

"Reine Marie Henriette", with buds of large size of a Red shade, but lacking somewhat in foliage.

"Reine Olga de Wurtemberg", a good pillar Rose with the shade of the "Ragged Robin" is Rosy Red.

"Climbing Papa Gontier", has the same blooming quality of the bush Papa, with Crimson Red bud.

"William Allen Richardson", a yellow orange climber of medium size bloom with rather good foliage.

There are many more good old sorts of Roses, which could be planted with perfect success.

JOHN C. WISTER TO LECTURE ON EUROPEAN GARDENS.

The Floral Association has definitely arranged with John C. Wister to give his lecture on European Gardens the night of February 13th in the Wednesday Clubhouse, Ivy Lane and Fifth. He has wonderful lantern slides and Harold A. Taylor has donated his services and lantern to display them. Tickets have been placed at the very low figure of fifty cents in order to enable everybody to come. They will be on sale in a few days, announcement in daily papers.

England

In England Mr. Wister tells of the great public parks and botanic gardens including Kew and Wisley, and of large private estates as well as many small private gardens. The flower shows, particularly the great Chelsea show, are compared with American shows and their methods of staging are thoroughly discussed. The famous nurseries are also dwelt with, particularly those dealing with the Irises, Roses and other spring flowers. The beauty of English wild flowers and the necessity of their preservation is emphasized.

France

In France Mr. Wister deals with public parks and gardens around Paris, particularly at Versailles, and such gardens as Bagatelle and the Roserie de l'Hay, and the fine parks of other French cities. He tells of his visit to the chief plant breeders of Irises, Peonies and Roses, including the famous Lemoine at Nancy. The wild flowers of the French fields and mountains are well illustrated.

THE LATHHOUSE — A SERIES

No. 4 Accessories

By Alfred D. Robinson.

As I have before stated I am taking nothing for granted, so in dealing with Lathhouse Accessories I am speaking to the Kindergarten class.

The first thing to be considered is the water supply and I was tempted to have a consideration of this precede the soil matter and would have done so had not the government operations at the Marine Base showed me that so to do would be wrong technique, I have lost count of how many times since the grading large holes and immense trenches have been dug all over that area. I am not so set on digging and therefore have concluded that the right way to put in the water pipe, architects and plumbers notwithstanding, is to run a main thru the center, say an inch pipe with crosses reducing to half inch at frequent intervals, the outlets not used can be closed with plugs and a record made of where they are, for occasion for them will always arise if their location is lost even for a moment; also put a gate in the supply pipe where it enters, so shall you be independent of the house and the garden and the garage and the chicken yard when you want to do anything to your lathhouse system. The hydrants should be close to the path and at frequent intervals so that a short hose will reach anywhere, the faucet preferably of the lever kind. The hose half inch and as light as possible, there is no advantage in buying expensive hose for use in a lathhouse. Up to the present I have found no satisfactory nozzle for hand sprinkling, none of them approach the good old thumb in adaptability and efficiency, but a recent stationary sprinkler called the Hastings has been much comfort to me, it spits forward only, is not violent and yet throws well, I have used it continuously without myself getting a bath every time I moved it without the trouble of turning off the water and it can be operated from the path; this is an appreciation not an ad.

For further distributing the water there should be a fair sized sprinkling can with removable rose, a smaller one with a long spout, which spout I had to get grafted on, a good big galvanized bucket and a galvanized tub, this latter for dipping things. One of the problems still in the air with me is an easy method of dipping hanging baskets, but I am considering a truck arrangement on two wheels that will carry round half a big barrel with a pulley fixing to raise and lower the dripped. Many baskets have attractive growths on sides and bottom and they cannot be just set into tubs or other receptacles. Where there are many baskets it is an awful chore to carry them all to a fixed watering trough.

As we have got to hanging baskets suppos-

ing we deal with them. The ordinary wire kind are satisfactory they are light and last well and retreat into the background as the growths proceed. Eight, ten and twelve inch will meet most demands, bigger than twelve they become cumbersome. For suspending them I much prefer chain as it allows quick adjustment to height. Any chain that is cheap fills the bill. Speaking of hanging I have had considerable pleasure out of hanging shelves, besides annoying my drove of slugs. These I have made both plain straight and in curves to suit certain situations and put a raised edge so as to hold a layer of sand in which I planted *Nertera Depressa*. Wire wall pockets are useful but have the fault of holding so little soil to so much area of evaporation that to keep them wet is a task. I am sure they should be made of less depth and even width from top to bottom, they might not look as well but would grow stuff infinitely better.

Pots! Why of course, the sizes I use most are three and five and eight inch in the ordinary style, but so-called fern pots the shallower model are really useful in six and eight and seed pans in five. For any requirement in excess of eight inches I much prefer boxes and in our climate redwood boxes grow stuff better than any other receptacle. These boxes I get cut out at the mill in sizes eight by ten and ten by twelve—eight inches deep and sloping one inch, then for a handle I use a three inch piece of picture moulding on two sides. Most of these boxes are made up of half inch stuff but a few of inch are indicated for permanent plants. A very attractive box is made by putting a frame of picture moulding round the top. Of course there is no compulsion about size or shape, I have boxes twice as long as wide but these are too heavy to move.

For seed boxes and flats redwood shakes are excellent for bottoms with two sides of three by one inch redwood to nail to and the other two sides half inch. Half a shake in length by three widths makes a flat eighteen inches square, a good size. I keep emphasizing redwood because other woods rot very quickly in this use.

In tools there are trowels, a small mason's pointing trowel and the ordinary half round, both should be of the best material. I know of no greater delusion than the idea that a cheap trowel will do the work, for this tool is called upon to dig and to lift and to pry often with all the strength of the operator. What I call the Lawrence tool because mine was made for me by W. H. Lawrence of San Diego, is a spud made out of a piece of heavy spring steel with narrow blade well sharpened

and having a round wood handle the whole about a foot long, it will do anything from pitch and toss to manslaughter. I have seen illustrated something similar labelled spud, but have never handled anything in the class of the one made for me by Mr. Lawrence, who has the skill of a cunning worker in metal and the knowledge from first hand of the requirements of the gardener. Allied to trowels but really a scoop such as grocers use for sugar, etc., is a most handy tool for putting soil into pots and baskets, one should be chosen with a narrow mouth so that it is effective with quite small pots. Mine is a tin sugar scoop which I keep painted as from the price it cost it must be a platinum alloy and not tin.

In larger tools are wanted a straight and deep curved spade both with short D handles, a digging fork, also short handled for directly stuff has started to grow there is no room for a long handled tool. The rake and the hoe should not even be in the tool shed except with the broom for cleaning paths. Lathhouse culture calls for no digging or raking of beds.

Stakes of all kinds or sizes rather should be on hand, they are wanted almost every day. I have found the various bamboos perfectly suitable and grow them very easily from the giant that reaches from the ground thru the roof to the small reed-like one.

String must also be available, I do not like raffia, a soft fairly large cotton string for soft growths, the regular grape tying tarred rope for the big things and Marlin for the edges of hanging baskets and of course a knife and scissors, personally I like for the latter a small pair of tinner's snips, a good one will cut anything it can surround and still be in a condition to do it again, but as to a knife I feel myself at a loss, so large a percentage of lathhouseurs will be ladies and no man in his senses would tell them what kind of a knife to buy. I speak from a careful analysis of many knives, in fact all the knives I have seen that were selected by women, of course I don't include table tools.

A hammer and nails, a real hammer and assorted nails up to spikes and then to work.

Labels both to tie and stick in pots will come in later, there is surprisingly little choice possible here, but in view of the modern individual handscript I recommend a small rubber printing set.

Possibly the matter of standards should be left over for the furniture department, but they certainly stand between pots and tables being no nearer to one than the other, so let us be done with them.

I have found a need for the placing of potted specimens or baskets in situations impossible for suspension and also to be able to do so temporarily, and have till I find some better way, solved it by making standards of

rough pine the base being a square foot of inch board with an inch square cross piece to prevent it warping, this piece cut away in the center leaving at the four corners small feet, otherwise it will not stand firmly on any but a perfectly level surface. The upright lengths of two, three and four feet is two by three stuff and the top is another square foot, both top and bottom braced to the upright by four triangular pieces cut out of two by four. These are stained with a dark green stain. To hold hanging baskets I have frames of inch by three stuff seven and nine inches square, not fastened but they will take anything at any angle. These are very satisfactory, they did not come that way at first, braces were left off the top which swayed drunkenly or came off altogether, the feet at the bottom were a detail following a teetering mode and so on and now I know I want some similar standards with sharpened ends instead of a base so that I can stick them in beds, etc.

Next month lathhouse furniture and general planting scheme, just how much of the latter will depend on how much there is of the former when I punch this indispensable but aggravatingly condensed Corona.

IRISES POPULAR IN CALIFORNIA

Continued from page 2

Morea, and which resembles the Iris so much, that they are sometimes called Iris. Morea iridoides, a rhizomatus form, is becoming quite familiar, and it is valuable as it blooms intermittently throughout the year. The little bulbous form, Pavonia, has been cultivated to a limited extent for sometime. It is hoped other species and varieties will be introduced.

Require Care

Much discussion has taken place the past year in the Florists' papers, among Eastern florists, concerning I. Tingitana stock that has been grown in California, and our California growers have complained also that their bulbs did not flower well. The real cause seems to have been overlooked. Possibly the Eastern florists have used too much heat—Iris seem to like a happy medium between excessive heat and cold. I. Tingitana as well as the Spanish Irises as is known, make but scant foliage, so that there is no protection for the flowering buds. As these appear in the case of I. Tingitana when we usually have cold nights, the buds are checked and often do not have a chance to appear above the ground. One winter that was very mild, nearly every bulb we had flowered—fine large blooms on very tall stems. Another season we planted our bulbs in a frame, protecting at night with a canvas, and a large percentage flowered. Mr. Dykes, Secretary of the Royal Hort. Society of England, one of the best authorities

The FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers

Floral Designs

Miss Rainford

1115 Fourth St.

on the Iris, says they should be given a rich soil and a warm sheltered position. We believe if some of our growers of these bulbs would plant some of their bulbs of flowering size where they can protect them during the cold nights, they will find the results very different than where grown in the open with no protection. A heavy mulch of some light material might also prove beneficial, although there would still be danger of the buds being nipped after they had broken through the mulch, so that an overhead protection would be the safest.

Iris unguicularis stylosa), another native of northern Africa, blooms profusely during December-January, during our coldest nights, but the dense growth of grassy foliage protects the buds, and the stem or perianth tube strictly speaking, being not usually much more than 8 or 10 in. long, escapes the effects of the frost. This Iris is charming for baskets and table decorations, and no doubt will become quite common when better known.

While it is true that the bearded Irises will not stand the rough usage of the Xiphium Irises, yet if gathered when the first bud is opening, there is no difficulty in handling them, and all buds will open in water. Some of our florists are using them, and when the public demands them, more will be handled. The florist who grows his own flowers should have at least a few to add variety to his window decorations. We have found the large flowered long stemmed Mesopotamica, an early flowering Asia Minor variety that blooms in March, makes a fine long sheaf

for funeral work. With a few of the long sword like foliage and some delicate sprays of white or pink, and tied with chiffon, you can have a handsome piece in a few minutes. This Iris is also splendid for interior decorations being very effective under artificial light.

JANUARY GARDEN

Continued from page 5

Put in Amaryllis, separate Agapanthus where clumps are large, Lilioms Speciosum and a planting of Gladiolus.

As the weather warms up watch for snails and slugs. (I wonder what would suit a slug if this does not Jan. 20. Ed.)

JANUARY MEETING

Continued from page 11

ly applauded. He also highly commended the members of the association for their perserverance in their work and urged them to carry on in the future. Next was a group of Flower songs given by Miss Jean Brightwell with Miss Grosmyer as accompanist. Miss Brightwell gave as an encore, "The Last Rose of Summer", beautifully rendered, all being charmed with it.

Mr. Robinson spoke briefly of the El Monte Oaks project which has been carried on for some time by the association, the fund subscribed has been exhausted and the association has turned the work over to the County Supervisors, it really being within their province, the Floral Association stands ready at any time to act as an advisory committee.

Music followed being two instrumental selections by Miss Selma Davidson, "The Spinning Song" by Mendelssohn captivating the audience.

Mr. Robinson spoke of the California Garden its increased circulation, and also thanking those who had contributed seeds to be given as premiums. Also in regard to the coming of Mr. John Wister noted Horticulturist and traveller.

Miss Sessions explained and answered questions in regard to the various specimens in her usual happy style, among these were beautiful baskets of flowers sent by the Florists of the city, Lundy's Home of Flowers, The Flower Shop (Miss Rainford), Boyle and Darnaud, The Rosecourt Floral Co., and Geo. Otto and Sons all contributing. To describe the Floral Decorations of the Hall would take more space than California Garden can allow, but when we say it was under the supervision of Miss Sessions ably assisted by Mrs. Mary A. Greer and Mrs. H. L. Sumerlin, one can readily understand why they were so artistic and charming. As the audience dispersed packets of seeds were distributed "to be planted this month."

Mary Matthews, Secretary.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Julia Van der Veer, 3821 Albatross St.

San Diego, Dec. 26.

To the Editor of the "California Garden."

Dear Mr. Robinson—I don't suppose you will print this little verse, but I am sending it because I love our "California Garden." I don't have as much time with flowers as I would like too. You see my school takes up so much time and then when one is trying to turn a very naughty little puppy into a sensible dog, one has all they can do to keep that same pup out of the garden, let alone giving it the proper attention. Some day I hope to have a real garden with a lathhouse such as you describe in our magazine. As a rule I wouldn't write such an unbusiness like letter to a real editor, but I've seen you and heard you talk, so I feel as if I knew you. I hope you will read my verse, at least.

JULIA VAN DER VEER.

SWEET ALYSSUM

If there's one plant that just loves to grow,
And thrive in spite of weeds,
It's darling Sweet Alyssum,
We plant from tiny seeds.

And oh what dainty little blooms,
So scented and so white,
And how it just adores to stretch
Its tiny head up to the light.

And it will fill a garden spot,
Where nothing else will do,
And oh how beautiful it looks
In gloaming's deep, dark blue!

And when the sun is shining hot,
When most flowers long for night,
Alyssum smiles just all the while,
Its philosophy is so bright.

So from this tiny little flower,
A lesson let us learn;
Let's fight the weeds and smile the while
Then happiness we'll earn.

THE GRAY GOOSE SAYS

Gratitude is called the rarest of virtues, yet it is the constant and crowning virtue of a garden. The first name of our garden is "Grateful".

Neglect the garden, leave it to the distresses of drouth, heat, and dusty winds; it droops in silence and upbraideth not when you return. That is your guilty conscience which thinks the leaves are whispering about great spaces between refreshments.

Give the garden its due with hoe and rake and showers; every leaf twinkles with laughter, it fairly leaps with gratitude to present you beauty of bloom and blessings of fruit. Who can help loving to work in a Grateful Garden?

ENGLAND TO SAN DIEGO

West Hartlepool, England.

To the Readers of the "Garden".

"If I don't drop you a line before 1922 "kicks the bucket", you will be thinking I have forgotten my floral friends in San Diego, and I can assure you such is not the case, so here goes. Well we have had one of the most erratic seasons this year that I ever remember. A late spring, followed by very hot weather early in summer, and then dull rainy weather most of the year until autumn set in, and then cold, frosty nights and dull days. Flowers during the so-called "summer" were nothing like last years. They never seemed to get away properly, although down in the south of England, where I went in July, they were better, as it was a little warmer than up here in the north. Vegetables on the whole have been fairly good, the damp weather suiting the cabbage tribe very well. Potatoes were a good crop, but could not be all taken up at the proper time, owing to the rain. The outdoor chrysanthemums and roses have done well, and whilst down south saw that lovely American rose for the first time, "Los Angeles". It is a beauty and worth a place in anybody's garden. The indoor chrysanthemums were at their best and will continue right up to the new year. I am very fond of carnations, so put in a small packet of seed in July and have some nice plants in 3 1/2 inch pots in my cold greenhouse and am looking forward to some nice flowers in the spring. I am very interested in growing flowers for the greenhouse from seed, because you never know what you might happen to raise. You often come across new colors that you cannot get in named varieties. I notice that all your flower shows have gone very well this year and hope you will do even better at the succeeding ones. We are all busy doing all the digging we can before the very hard frosts come, so that the soil can get sweetened and pulverised by the springtime. We are using a fair amount of lime this autumn as slugs and insects always follow a wet summer and there is nothing like lime for clearing them away and leaving the soil sweet and clean. I fancy I can hear your good editor saying he won't be able to squeeze this lot in if I don't pull up, so will do so now. This will be too late for Xmas, but I hope you have all had a Right Good Jolly Time and that you will all have a very Happy and Prosperous New Year, determined to make San Diego healthier and prettier than ever.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. KING.

P. S.—When the aero companies start running week-end trips I'm coming.

Plan to hear John C. Wister.

February Meeting with Miss Sessions.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The - Banking - Home

Of More Than 28,000 Southern Californians
Commercial - Savings - Bond - Trust
Safe Deposit Departments

Southern Trust & Commerce Bank

U. S. GRANT HOTEL BUILDING

FOURTH AND BROADWAY

Bank of Italy

(Formerly Merchants National Bank)

Granger Block, Corner 5th. and Broadway

Capital originally paid in	- - - - -	\$100,000.00	
Increased from earnings	- - - - -	150,000.00	\$250,000.00
Surplus, all earned	- - - - -		500,000.00

Rose - Court - Floral - Company

3705 Crane Place. WESTERGAARD BROS., Props.

We grow the Best by Test; whether plants for the Home or Garden.
"Quality is our Aim." Flowers for all occasions. They will tell their story
wherever they go. If we don't please you TELL US, if we do TELL
OTHERS.

MISSION HILLS No. 3 Car to Goldfinch St. Phone Hillcrest 898-J

Miss K. O. Sessions

This is the Season for Planting
HEATHERS (in Variety)
BEST COLLECTION OF PLANTS
in the City.

1628 W. Lewis.

Phone, Hilc. 189-W.

Take Mission Hills Car No. 3.

IN
CORONADO
ONLY



EXCLUSIVE

In gift buying it isn't so much the
price you pay, as it is the distinc-
tive quality you get.

Harold A. Taylor

1154 Orange Ave.

CORONADO

Hotel del Coronado

ROSES - ROSES - ROSES

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED

In Reds—Hoosier Beauty, Hadley, Red Radiance, McArthur.

In Pinks—Los Angeles, Rose Marie, Chas. Russell, Leon Paine, etc.

In Yellows—Rindge, Dreer, Lady Hillingdon, Aaron Ward, Heriot, etc.

Many other varieties.

Call, Telephone or write,

E. BENARD,

Mission Valley Nursery

Telephone—Hillcrest 204.

P. O. Box, 166 Route No. 2, San Diego.

SAN DIEGO NURSERY

WHOLESALE GROWERS

of

Select Shrubbery, Ornamental Shrubs, Fruit Trees and
ROSES

Sales Yard—
521 Sixth Street

Phone—
Main 1564